



# THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

BY

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# THE INDIAN EMPIRE

Prepared for Sir William Wilson Hunter's  
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

Scale 285 miles - to 1 inch  
200 0 100 200 400

BAY OF BENGAL

Long E. of 84 Greenwich

## REFERENCES

- British Territory colored - ———— Pink
- Dependent & Protectorate States - ———— Yellow
- Independent States - ———— Green
- Railways opened - ———— Dashed line
- Roads - ———— Dotted line

The numerals denote the heights above sea level in feet  
This Map is extended only to exhibit the principal  
places, chief rivers &c. in India



## POSTSCRIPT.



SINCE the earlier volumes of this edition went to press in 1885, important changes have taken place in India, to some of which it is needful here to refer. A new Province, larger than France, has been added to the Indian Empire; the long contemplated railway which will traverse inner India direct from Calcutta to Bombay, has been commenced; the Lusitanian schism, which during two centuries rent the Roman Catholic Church in India, has been closed. Less conspicuous local changes—administrative, legislative, educational, and economic—have occurred in every Province. Their bare enumeration would involve a supplement quite beyond the scope of this work. In the Preface to the present edition I put forward the view that, ‘so far from representing the “stationary stage” of civilisation, according to a former school of English economists, India is now one of the most rapidly progressive countries of the earth.’ The onward movements in India,

during the brief period which has since elapsed, justify these words.<sup>1</sup>

In order, however, to prevent misconceptions, it is expedient to narrate very briefly the events which render the lengthy articles on British and Independent Burma in volume iii., and various lesser notices throughout the other twelve volumes dealing with the same territories, no longer a correct representation of the actual state of things. The aggressive attitude of the King of Upper Burma, and his obstinate refusal to redress the wrongs done by his servants to British subjects, compelled Lord Dufferin at the close of 1885 to send an expeditionary force to Mandalay. The King was dethroned, and deported for safe custody to British India. After an attempt to administer the country through the Central Council of Burmese Ministers, an attempt frustrated by the old corrupt officials in the Districts, and by the dynastic discords of the pretenders to the throne, Upper Burma was annexed to British India by proclamation on the 1st January 1886. In February 1886, Lord Dufferin proceeded to Burma to organise the administration of the new Province. The disorders incident to the dis-

<sup>1</sup> The considerations which would have pointed to the expediency of amplifying this Postscript have been anticipated by a recent remarkable essay on India by Sir Henry Sumner Maine. 'From 1858 to 1887,' he says, 'India has been governed by the Crown under the control of Parliament, and the facts and figures which I have given seem to me to show that, taking the standards of advance which are employed to test the progress of Western countries, there is no country in Europe which, according to these criteria, and regard being had to the point of departure, has advanced during the same period more rapidly and farther than British India.'—*The Reign of Queen Victoria*, vol. i. p. 518. (Smith, Elder, & Co., 1887.)

banding of the royal troops, and the struggles of various party leaders and pretenders to the sovereignty, gave rise to numerous marauding bands known as dacoits. These plunderers were active throughout the hot months and the malarious rainy season of 1886; sometimes as petty gang-robbers, sometimes as bodies of well-armed banditti, and in certain localities as an organised array, operating on a scale which might almost be dignified with the name of guerilla war.

The close of the unhealthy season, and the approach of the cold weather of 1886-87, enabled the British authorities to deal with these depredators. In November 1886 a force of troops and armed police was gradually spread over Upper Burma in such numbers as to render plunder a very perilous livelihood. The peasantry began to array themselves more actively on the side of order; in many cases taking their protection into their own hands, and slaughtering or capturing the dacoits. The Buddhist clergy were almost from the first on our side, and they made their influence decisively felt as the country settled down. Meanwhile, the annexed territories had been divided into British Districts of more convenient size, and placed under a carefully selected staff of civil administrators. By the end of the cold weather of 1886-87 order was fairly established; and during the ensuing hot weather (1887) the work of pacification went forward. Satisfactory relations were also established with the adjoining States and hill tribes to the North and East. The new Districts are now firmly united with Lower Burma into



a single British Province under a Chief Commissioner. So far as can be foreseen at present (August 1887), the period of conquest in Upper Burma is over, and the task of consolidation is being accomplished by rapid strides.<sup>1</sup>

While dealing with recent changes in Upper Burma, I take the opportunity of correcting an oversight in regard to the educational system in Lower Burma. Sixteen years ago, when I was collecting materials for the first edition of this work, it seemed to me a subject of regret that the British authorities had not availed themselves more heartily of the system of indigenous instruction given in the monasteries and religious houses by the Buddhist clergy. During the interval which has since elapsed, the system of public instruction in British Burma may almost be said to have been reconstituted on the basis of indigenous monastic teaching. I have mentioned the function assigned to such native agency at page 207 of volume iii. and in other places. But there are also passages in which I

<sup>1</sup> In the Preface to this edition I regretted that the necessity of printing in England, while the author was in India, unavoidably led to errors in the press. An unfortunate example of this class occurs in my account of recent transactions in Burma at page 430 of volume vi. I had kept back the sheet in order to incorporate the facts of the Proclamation of Annexation and of Lord Dufferin's visit to Burma. But the new sentences, when forwarded to England, got transposed; and the events of January and February 1886 are made to precede the expeditionary force and occupation of Mandalay in November 1885. A clerical error, also due to the insertion of a new sentence in the proof, and more likely to lead to confusion, had escaped me in the same volume. In line 5 of footnote 2, page 230 of volume vi., for '*The latter*' please read '*The former*.' Again, in lines 22 and 24 of p. 471 of volume v., the words 'right' and 'left' have been inadvertently transposed.

omit to notice or to sufficiently emphasize the change. I gladly therefore take this occasion to again acknowledge the educational work done by the monastic institutions and the Buddhist clergy in Burma, and also the wise use which the English authorities in the Province have, for years past, made of this indigenous basis of public instruction.

The ancient schism between the Catholic Priests and Bishops appointed under the jurisdiction of the King of Portugal or his representative, the Archbishop of Goa, and the Vicars-Apostolic sent to India under the direct authority of the Pope, has been narrated in volume vi.<sup>1</sup> Since that volume was written, the provisional arrangement therein mentioned has been matured into a permanent settlement of the long-conflicting claims. The local jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, as representing the King of Portugal, has been respected. But, generally speaking, the Roman Catholic Church in India has now been brought under the authority of the Pope. His Holiness has issued an instrument setting forth the new settlement of the Indian Catholic Church; and a hierarchy of Archbishops and Bishops, under the direct regulation of Rome, has taken the place of the Vicars and Prefects Apostolic *in partibus infidelium*.

During the printing of the fourteen volumes, much new information has come into my possession, some-

<sup>1</sup> Vol. vi. pp. 255, 256.

times too late to be used. Thus, while I correctly state<sup>1</sup> that the style of 'the Governor-General-in-Council' was first authorized by the statute of 33 Geo. III., I elsewhere mention, on the authority of an official *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*, that the title of Governor-General had occurred incidentally a century before.<sup>2</sup> A personal examination of the original manuscripts has since convinced me that this is erroneous; and that the official reporter probably misread the title of 'Captain-General' for 'Governor-General.' I am indebted to Colonel Yule, C.B., for materials, also derived from the India Office MSS., which throw grave doubts on the popular derivation of *Chanak* (or *Achanak*), the native name for Barrackpur, from its supposed founder, Job Charnock. The name seems to have existed before that worthy could have given it his patronymic.

For these and other deficiencies I respectfully plead the necessity imposed upon me to finish the undertaking within stringent limits as to time. The present fourteen volumes endeavour to truthfully condense the data which I have been able, during sixteen years, to collect concerning an Empire nearly equal in size to all Europe, less Russia. They were intended to subserve the purposes of administration, and the Government wisely declined to permit of leisure for literary completeness, at the cost of delays which would have impaired the practical utility of the work. Every year adds new

<sup>1</sup> Vol. vi. p. 431.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. vi. p. 370 (footnote).

stores to our information regarding India; and each decennial Census enables the economist and the administrator to handle Indian problems with a surer grasp. It may perhaps be my privilege, at some future time, to bring out a further edition of these volumes, with ampler knowledge and clearer lights. If this be not granted, I leave with confidence to the servants of the Crown in India who come after me, the task of perfecting the work which I have begun.

In conclusion, I wish to express my obligations to Mr. J. S. Cotton, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Mr. H. Morse Stephens, B.A. of Balliol College, for the Index which forms this volume. That Index is a careful expansion of the one to the first edition. It brings to a point, and renders available at a glance, the masses of local information collected throughout the 250 Districts of India during the past sixteen years. Its plan, general outline, and major headings, are necessarily my own: but to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Stephens belongs the merit of its execution.

W. W. HUNTER.

WEIMAR,

*August 24, 1887.*



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OF

## INDIA.

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- Albuquerque, Alfonso de, second Viceroy of Portuguese India (1509), article 'India,' vi. 359; his capture of Goa, and death there, 359; his policy towards the natives, 359, 360. *Local notices*—Attacked Aden, i. 16; burnt Calicut, and was then defeated, iii. 269; succoured Rájá of Cochin, and built first European fort there, iv. 11, 12; maintained village system in Goa, v. 92; his occupation and reconquest of Goa, v. 100; his statue at Goa, v. 109; landed at Perim, and called at Vera Cruz, xi. 137.
- Albuquerque, John de, first Bishop of Goa (1539-53), vi. 244.
- Aldeman, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 164, 165.
- Aldercom, Colonel, attacked Wandewash, xiii. 517.
- Alengad, *táluk* in Madras, i. 164, 165.
- Alexander the Great, his expedition to India, and campaigns in the Punjab and Sind (327-325 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 163-166; in Afghánistán, i. 48; march through Balúchistán, ii. 28; the Sakæ, now Bráhuís, in his army, iii. 98; coins found at Bulandshahr, iii. 141; battle with Porus at Chilianwála, iii. 415; spent three days at Taxila, iv. 270; Nikæa identified with Mong, v. 189, ix. 478; founded Bucephala, identified with Jalálpur, vii. 81; crossed the Hydaspes, or Jehlam, at Jalálpur, vii. 166; took Sangala, identified with Sanggalwála Tiba, vii. 20,

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- Alfred the Great's Mission to India (883), vi. 239.
- Algunda, dangerous reef in Bay of Bengal, i. 165.
- Allábád, village in Oudh, i. 165.
- Alí Adíl Sháh, king of Bijápúr (1557-79), husband of Chánd Bibí, built much at Bijápúr, one of the victors at Tálíkot, ii. 424; annexed Dhárwár, iv. 259, 266; besieged Goa, but repulsed, v. 101; strengthened Naldrúg fort, x. 183, 184.
- Allábágh, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 165, 166.
- Alí Bahádúr, grandson of Peshwá, Baji Ráo I., established his authority in Bundelkhand, iii. 155; died at siege of Kálinjar, vii. 332.
- Alí Bahádúr, grandson of the ruler of Bundelkhand, participated in the Mutiny and deported, iii. 156.
- Alí Bandar, town in Bombay, i. 166.
- Aliganj, town and *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 166, 167.
- Aliganj, village in Oudh, i. 167.
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- Aligáum, town in Bombay, i. 179.
- Alí Khán, Pathán chief of Utraula, history of, xiii. 156, 157.
- Alí Mardán Khán, engineer of Sháh Jahán, laid out the Sháhmár Gardens at Bághbanpur, i. 416, xii. 374; made the Hasli Canal, ii. 153, v. 344, 345; made branch from Jumna Canal to bring water to Delhi, vii. 259; said to have built the Chár Cháta at Kábul, vii. 269; planned and partly carried out the Eastern Jumna Canal, xii. 119; built the Bádsháh Mahál in Saháranpur, xii. 116; his canal in Siálkot, xii. 441.
- Alí Muhammad, Rohilla chief, died and was buried at Aonla, i. 296; his history, xi. 456.
- Alí Murád Talpur, Mír, allowed to retain part of Shikárpur, but condemned for forgery, and deprived of some of his territory, xii. 391.
- Alipur, Sub-division in Bengal, i. 179.
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- Al Mas'údí, Arab geographer (10th century), mentions caves of Ellora, iv. 349; on Múltán, x. 2; mentions Chitákul, xii. 92.
- Almeida, Franciscode, Viceroy of Portuguese India (1505), article 'India,' vi. 359; at Cochín, iv. 12.
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- Alva, Count de, killed in battle with the Maráthás, v. 104.
- Alvárkurichchi, town in Madras, i. 202.
- Alves, Colonel, Agent to the Governor-General in Rájputána, wounded in a riot at Jaipur, vii. 57.
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- Amánat, feeder of North Koel river, Bengal, i. 209.
- Amániganj, market village in Oudh, i. 209.
- Amániganj-hát, silk mart in Bengal, i. 209.
- Amápur, trading town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 209.
- Amarápúra, town in Burma, i. 209, 210.
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- Amarkantak, hill in Baghelkhand, i. 210.
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- Amarnáth, cave in Punjab, i. 211.
- Amar Singh Thappa, Gurkhá General, surrendered to General Ochterlony at Maláun, ix. 237; his death, x. 289.
- Amarwára, village in Central Provinces, i. 211.
- Amatti, town in Coorg, i. 211.
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- Ambatmúri, pass in Madras, i. 126.
- Ambela, mountain pass in Punjab, i. 226-228.
- Amber, historic capital in Rájputána, i. 228, 229.
- Ambergris, found in Nicobar Islands, x. 297.
- Amber mines in Upper Burma, iii. 211.
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- Amethi, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 231.
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- Amgáon, estate and village in Central Provinces, i. 231, 232.
- Amherst, Lord, Governor-General of India (1823-28), first Burmese war, capture of Bhartpur, article 'India,' vi. 403, 404; first spent summer at Simla, xii. 496.
- Amherst, District in Burma, i. 232-243; physical aspects, 232-235; geological formation, 235; history, 235, 236; antiquities, 236, 237; population, 237, 238; agriculture, etc., 239, 240; manufactures, etc., 241; administration, 241, 243; climate, etc., 243.
- Amherst, town in Burma, i. 243.
- Ami, river in N.-W. Provinces, i. 243.
- Amindivi Islands. *See* Laccadives.
- Amingadh, town in Bombay, i. 244.
- Amír Khán, Pindári leader (1817), article 'India,' vi. 404. *Local notices*—Invaded Rohilkhand, ii. 140; defeated by Colonel Skinner near Afzalgarh, ii. 430; plundered Dhámpur, iv. 241; checked by Major Shepherd at Irich, which he afterwards made his head-quarters, vii. 24; ravaged Jaipur, vii. 56; called in to intervene between Jaipur and Jodhpur, vii. 242; defeated a British force near Kúunch, viii. 363; owned the state of Láwa, viii. 468;

- sacked Mandáwar, ix. 293; sacked Najina, x. 160; his ravages in Rájpútána, xi. 406; made Nawáb of Tonk, xi. 407, xiii. 337; Rámpurá granted him, xi. 461; twice plundered Sagar, xii. 108; was granted Sironj by Holkar, xiii. 7, 8; plundered Thákurdwára, xiii. 246; his history, xiii. 337, 338; ravaged Mewár or Udaipur, xiii. 407.
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- Amod, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 245.
- Amosi, town in Oudh, i. 245.
- Ampta, village in Bengal, i. 245.
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- Amráoti, town in Berár, i. 250, 251; history, 250, 251; population, 251.
- Amrápur. *See* Umrapur.
- Amrápur, town in Madras, i. 251.
- Amrápur, petty State in Bombay, i. 251.
- Amrávati, river in Madras, i. 252.
- Amrávati, town in Madras with ruined temples, i. 252.
- Amrávati or Chatíá Hill, tank and hill in Bengal, i. 252, 253.
- Amreli, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 253.
- Amri, village in Bombay, i. 253.
- Amrita Bázár or Magura, village in Bengal, i. 253.
- Amrit Ráo, son of Raghubái Peshwá, lived at Tarahwán on a pension, xiii. 207.
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- Amritsar, *tahsil* in Punjab, i. 263.
- Amritsar, city in Punjab, i. 263-266; history, 263-265; commerce and trade, 265; population, 266.
- Amroha, historic town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 266.
- Amsin, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 266, 267.
- Amura Bhauriári, village in Bengal, i. 267.
- Amurnáth, cave in Punjab, i. 267. *See* Amarnáth.
- Amwa, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 267.
- Amyatt, Mr., murdered near Kasimbázár, xi. 95.
- An, or Aeng, pass over the Arakan Yoma Mountains in Burma, vi. 6.
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- An, or Aeng, town and township in Burma, i. 267, 268.
- Anagundi, capital of the Narapathi dynasty of Southern India in the 14th century. *See* Vijayanagar.
- Anáhadgarh, town in Punjab, i. 268.
- Anaimúdi, plateau in Madras, i. 268.
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- Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company*, by P. Auber, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 364, 365 (foot-notes).
- Analysis of Indian foreign import and export trade, principal staples, article 'India,' vi. 565-581.
- Anamalai, range of hills in Madras, i. 269-271.
- Anamalai, town in Madras, i. 271.
- Anamasamúdrampet, village in Madras, i. 271, 272.
- Anand, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 272.
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- Ananda Ráz Gajapati, Rájá of Vizianagram (1757), surrendered the Northern Circars to the Company, iii. 469; accompanied Col. Forde in his march on Masulipatam, xiii. 500.
- Anandpur, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 272.
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- Anand Ráo Paur, received grant of State of Dhár from Báji Ráo Peshwá, iv. 247.
- Anang Bhím Deo, king of Orissa (1174-1205), built temple of Jagannáth at Purí, x. 441, 442.
- Anang Pál, made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájás (*circa* 736), iv. 190.
- Anang Pál II., a second time made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájás on being driven from Kanauj (1052), iv. 190.
- Anang Pál III., last Tuár Rájá, driven from Delhi by the Chauhans of Ajmeire (1154), iv. 190.
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- Anantápur, ancient town in Mysore, i. 273.
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- Ausgrám, village in Bengal, i. 388.
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- Aváni, village in Mysore, i. 390.
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- Aváti, village in Mysore, i. 390.
- Avchár, petty State in Bombay, i. 390.
- Avináshi, town in Madras, i. 390.
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- Azím Khán, Duráni leader, defeated by Ranjít Singh at Pesháwar, xi. 149.
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- Badesar, village in Rájputána, i. 408.
- Badgújars, landowning clan of wealthy Rájputs, in Bulandshahr, iii. 135.
- Badhalgáon, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
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- Badnera, town in Berár, i. 409.
- Badnúr, town in Central Provinces, i. 409, 410.
- Bado Sarái, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 410.
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- Badrínáth, mountain peak in N.-W. Provinces, i. 410, 411.
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- Bagaúd, *parganá* in Central India, i. 413.
- Bagdis, semi-Hinduized aborigines in Bengal, generally fishermen, numerous in Bánkúrá, ii. 81; Bardwán, ii. 129; Bengal, ii. 296; thieves in Húglí, v. 491; coolies in Jalpáiguri, vii. 112; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Midnapur, ix. 427; Nadiyá, x. 133.
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- Bágh, river in Central Provinces, i. 414.
- Bágh, town and *parganá* in Central India, i. 414.
- Bághal, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415.
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- Baghelas, a branch of the Sisodhiya Rájputs, which once ruled in Gujarát, i. 416; in Central India, iii. 295.
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- Bagirjí, village in Bombay, i. 418.
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- Bághpat, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 419.
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- Bahádrán, town and district in Rájputána, i. 420.
- Bahádurganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
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- Bahádurpur, village in Assam, i. 421.
- Bahádúr Sháh, Mughal Emperor (1707-12), defeated his brother Azim in Dholpur, iv. 276; took Haidarábád with Khán Jahán, v. 256; defeated his brother Kám Baksh, v. 256; campaign against the Sikhs, xi. 263.
- Bahádúr Sháh, King of Gujarát (1526-37), allowed Portuguese to build a fort at Diu, where he was killed, iv. 307; defeated by the Emperor Humáyún, viii. 91; overthrew Ghori dynasty of Málwá, ix. 267; invaded Mewár, and took Chittor, xiii. 404.
- Bahádúr Sháh, last Muhammadan king of Ahmadábád, tried to take Surat (1609), xiii. 121.
- Bahádúr Sháh, Regent of Nepál (1786-95), x. 286.
- Bahárágarha, market village in Bengal, i. 421.
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- Baherá, market village in Bengal, i. 424.
- Baheri, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 424, 425.
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- Bahlol Lodi, Emperor. *See* Lodi.  
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- Bakht Buland, Gond Rájá of Deogarh, extended his territories, iii. 399; his reign and foundation of Nágpur, x. 166; obtained Seoní, xii. 309; ravaged Wún, xiii. 539, 540.
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- Báláji Lakshman, Maráthá governor of Khándesh, massacred 7000 Bhils at Kopárgaon (1804), viii. 293.
- Báláji Viswanáth, first Peshwá (1718-20), extorts *chauth* from the Delhi emperor for the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 320; built hill fort of Visápur, xiii. 480. *See also* Maráthás.
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- Baldeva Singh, Rájá of Bhárpur, cenotaph of, at Gobardhán, v. 121.
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- Balkh, city of Afghán-Túrkistán, ii. 14-16; city, 14, 15; country, 15, 16; history, 16.
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- Ballabgarh, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 16.
- Ballabhpur, suburb of Serampur, Bengal, ii. 17.
- Ballála, Hoysala, dynasty in Southern India, had their capital at Dorásamúdra, now Halebid, taken by Muhammadans (1310), v. 295; in Madras, ix. 11; in Mysore, x. 93; ruled over Salem, xii. 154; had a later capital at Talkad, xiii. 167; took refuge at Tonnúr, xiii. 338.
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- Balrámpur, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 24, 26.
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- Balsan, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 26.
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- Balwant Singh, native soldier, defended Gírishk (1841, 1842), i. 35.
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- Bámanghátí, tributary State in Bengal, ii. 40, 41.
- Bámáni, mountain peak in Madras, ii. 41.
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- Bhils, aboriginal tribe of Khándesh and Rájputána, formerly a predatory clan, now largely converted into peaceable cultivators and loyal soldiers, article 'India,' vi. 72, 73. *Local notices*—Formerly dominant in Mewár, Málwá, Khándesh, and Gujarát, ii. 387-392; their manners, customs, and ceremonies, ii. 388-391; their numbers, ii. 392; found in Ali-Rájpur, i. 181; Bánswára, ii. 102; Baroda, ii. 159; Barwáni, ii. 180; Broach, iii. 103; Búndi, iii. 159; Central India, iii. 295; Chhota Udaipur, iii. 405; Chikhli, iii. 409; the Dangs, iv. 114-116; Dhár, iv. 247; Dhi-Dharamrai, iv. 270; Dhotia-Baisola, iv. 278; Dúngarpur, iv. 323; Edar, iv. 336; Garh, v. 12; Hoshang-ábád, v. 445; Indore, vii. 3; Jhábuá, vii. 194; Jhálod, vii. 203; Jobat, vii. 233; Káthiwára, viii. 97; Khándesh, viii. 150, 154, 155; massacre of, at Kopárgaon (1803), viii. 293; Mahi Kántha Agency, ix. 178, 179; Maksúdangarh, ix. 215; Western Málwá, ix. 269; Mánpur, ix. 339; Máthwár, ix. 365; Mehwas, ix. 400; Merwára, ix. 416; Narsingharh, x. 215; Násik, x. 229, 231; Nimar, x. 332; Panch Maháls, xi. 30, 31; Pimpalner, xi. 181; Poona, xi. 205; Rájgarh, ix. 386; Rájpipla, xi. 391; Rájputána, xi. 408, 409; Ratlám, xii. 1; Rewá Kántha, xii. 51, 52; Sanjell, xii. 221; Sháhpura, xii. 369; Sirohi, xiii. 5; Thar and Párkar, xiii. 266; Tonk, xiii. 337; Udaipur, xiii. 402; Wún, xiii. 541. *See* also Bhilwára and Dang States.
- Bhiláuri, town in Bombay, ii. 392.
- Bhíleng, river and town in Burma, ii. 392. *See* Bilin.
- Bhileng-kyaik-hto, township in Lower Burma, ii. 392. *See* Bilin-kyaik-to.
- Bhilgarh, town in Central India, ii. 392.
- Bhillang, feeder of the Bhágrathí river, N.-W. Provinces, ii. 392.
- Bhilolpur, town in Punjab, ii. 392.
- Bhiloria, petty State in Bombay, ii. 392.
- Bhilsa, fortified town in Central India, ii. 392-394.
- Bhlú-Gywon, island near Salwín river, Lower Burma, ii. 394.
- Bhlwára, tract of country in Central India, ii. 394, 395.
- Bhlwára, town in Rájputána, ii. 395.
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- Bhmáganní, pass in Madras, ii. 395.
- Bhímar, village in Rájputána, ii. 395.
- Bhmávaran, *idluk* in Madras, ii. 395, 396.
- Bhmávaran, village in Madras, ii. 396.
- Bhmábandh, hot springs in Bengal, ii. 396.
- Bhimdar, torrent in Punjab, ii. 396.
- Bhm-Ghorá, place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 396, 397.
- Bhm-láth, village in Central Provinces, ii. 397.
- Bhim Singh's *láthí* or club, monolith near Sarya, xii. 272.
- Bhimora, petty State in Bombay, ii. 397.
- Bhm Tál, small lake in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 397.
- Bhimhádi, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 397.
- Bhinal, town in Rájputána, ii. 397.
- Bhind, town in Central India, ii. 397.
- Bhindar, town in Rájputána, ii. 397.
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- Bhiwápur, town in Central Provinces, ii. 401.
- Bhocan, town in Bombay, ii. 401.
- Bhogái, river in Assam, ii. 401.
- Bhogarmang, mountain valley in Punjab, ii. 401.
- Bhogdabári, town in Bengal, ii. 401.
- Bhoginpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 401.

- Bhográi, embankment in Bengal, ii. 402.
- Bhogtás, aboriginal tribe, exorcisers of demons in Hazáribágh, v. 373.
- Bhoika, petty State in Bombay, ii. 402.
- Bhoja-kheri, estate in Central India, ii. 402.
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- Bhojpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 402.
- Bhojpur, town in Bengal, ii. 402.
- Bhombadi, township in Lower Burma. *See* Bhumawadi.
- Bhomoráguri, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 402.
- Bhongáon, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, 402, 403.
- Bhonsla, family name of the Maráthá Chiefs of Nágpur, lapsed to the British for want of heirs in 1853, article 'India,' vi. 322.
- Bhonsla, Jánóji, 2nd Rájá of Nágpur (1755-72), his policy and defeat at Nágpur, x. 166, 167.
- Bhonsla, Mahduji, 3rd Rájá of Nágpur (1772-88), defeated Sábáji Bhonsla at Panchgáon, x. 167; lived at Umrer, where he built the fort, xiii. 423.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji I., 1st Rájá of Nágpur (1755), conquered Bhandará (*circ.* 1738), ii. 361; took Chándá and annexed that kingdom, iii. 349; defeated governor of Ellichpur at Bhúgáon, iv. 346; conquered most of Hoshangábád, v. 443; his intervention in Deogarh and reign at Nágpur, x. 166; his war with Kanoji Bhonsla, xiii. 540.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji II. (1788-1816), 4th Rájá of Nágpur, defeated at Assaye with Sindia, i. 374; annexed Betúl, ii. 330; besieged Garhákota, but was defeated by Gen. Baptiste, iv. 13; his reign and the treaty of Deojáon, x. 167; conquered Sambalpur, xii. 180.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji III. (1818-53), 6th Rájá of Nágpur, kingdom lapsed on his death, iii. 302; his life and reign, x. 168.
- Bhonsla, Venkaji, Nágpur general, defeated by Sir A. Wellesley at Argaum (1803), i. 329.
- Bhoommawadee, township in Lower Burma. *See* Bumawadi.
- Bhoon-maw, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Bunmaw.
- Bhopál, Native State in Central India, ii. 403-405.
- Bhopál, capital of State in Central India, ii. 405, 406.
- Bhopál Agency, group of Native States in Central Provinces and Central India, ii. 406.
- Bhor, Native State in Bombay, ii. 406.
- Bhor, town in Bombay, ii. 406.
- Bhor Ghát, pass over the Western Gháts, Bombay, ii. 406-408; article 'India,' vi. 36, 550.
- Bhotiyas, Tibetan race in Dharma, carrying on trade with pack-sheep, iv. 252; Kumáun, viii. 353.
- Bhotmárl, trading village in Bengal, ii. 408.
- Bhragu, founder of Broach, 1st century A.D., where his descendants, the Brágav Bráhmans, still live, iii. 113.
- Bhuban, range of hills in Assam, ii. 408.
- Bhúgtis, tribe of Báluchis in Balúchistán, ii. 29.
- Bhuhnárs, cross between Bráhmans and Rájputs (perhaps same as Babhans), a landholding caste in Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 20; Benares, ii. 257. *See* Babhans.
- Bhuiyás or Bára Bhuiyás (perhaps identical with Bhuhnárs), their history and numbers in Assam, i. 354.
- Bhuiyás, aboriginal tribe, in Bámrá, ii. 42; Bhágálpur, ii. 346; dominant tribe in Bonái, iii. 85, 86; in the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 462, 463, 464; Cuttack, iv. 69; Gángpur, iv. 478; Gayá, v. 46; Hazáribágh, v. 373; Karharbári coal-fields, viii. 9; Keunjhar, viii. 120; Lohárdagá, viii. 480; Maldah, ix. 243; Mánbhúm, ix. 280; Midnapur, ix. 427; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472; Santál Parganás (called *ghátwáls*), xii. 229, 230; Singhbhúm, xii. 536.
- Bhúj, capital of Cutch, Bombay, ii. 408.
- Bhukar. *See* Chang Bhukar.
- Bhukarheri, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 408, 409.
- Bhúksas, aboriginal tribe, who, with the Thárus, can alone live in the Tarái, xiii. 208, 209.
- Bhullooh, District in Bengal. *See* Noákháli.
- Bhum. *See* Chamardi.
- Bhúm Bakeswar, group of hot sulphur springs in Bengal, ii. 409.
- Bhumawadi. *See* Bumawadi.
- Bhumiás, aboriginal tribe in Ráipur, xi. 371.
- Bhumijs, aboriginal tribe, numerous in Assam, where they are tea-garden coolies, i. 357; in Balasor, ii. 6; Bánkura, ii. 81; Bhágálpur, ii. 346; in the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 463-465; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Faridpur, iv. 400; Mánbhúm, ix. 280, 281; Midnapur, ix. 427; Nílgiiri (Orissa), x. 325; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa

- Tributary States, x. 472; Santál Parganás, xii. 230; Sibságar, xii. 464; Singhbhúm, xii. 535.
- Bhūng Bara, tract in Baháwalpur, ii. 409.
- Bhunjias, aboriginal tribe in Raipur, xi. 371.
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- Bhusáwal, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 410.
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- Biána, town in Rájputána, ii. 418.
- Biáns, Himálayan pass in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 418, 419.
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- Biás, river in Central Provinces, ii. 419.
- Bichrand, estate in Central India, ii. 419.
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- Bídar, town in Haidarábád, ii. 419.
- Bidar, Muhammadan Kingdom of Southern India (1492-1657), vi. 288.
- Bidari* work, damascening of silver on bronze, article 'India,' vi. 607. *Local notices*—Made at Bidar, ii. 419; Purnmah, xi. 328.
- Biddulph, Major, quoted on slavery in Káfristán, vii. 291.
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- Bidie, Dr., his official papers on the Fauna and Flora of S. India, used, ix. 80-102.
- Bidyádhari, river in Bengal, ii. 420.
- Bidyápati Thákur, court poet of Tirhút in the 14th century, vi. 348.
- Bigandet, Bishop, *Life or Legend of Gautama*, quoted, vi. 137 (footnote): 160 (footnote 3).
- Bihár, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 420, 421.
- Bihár, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 421.
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- Bihári Lál, Hindi poet of the 17th century, and composer of the Satsai, vi. 345.
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- Bihiyá, canal on the Son system, Bengal, ii. 422.
- Bihora, petty State in Bombay, ii. 422.
- Bihta Gosáin, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 422.
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- Bijágarh, ruined hill fort in Central India, ii. 422.
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- Bijaigarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 423.
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- Bijapur, Muhammadan Kingdom of Southern India (1489-1688), vi. 288.
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- Bjar, Mír, Talpur chief, rebelled against Ghulám Nabí Khán Kalhora (1777), then minister, his career, xii. 512, 513.
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- Bijbani, town in Bengal, ii. 426.
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- Bijepur, town in Rájputána, ii. 426.
- Bijerághogharh, tract of country in Central Provinces, ii. 426.
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- Bijna, *jāgr* in Bundelkhand, ii. 427.  
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- Chandavolu, town in Madras, iii. 357.
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- Kabir, Vishnuite religious reformer (1380-1420), claimed as a saint by both Hindus and Muhammadans, article 'India,' vi. 208; his doctrines, vi. 218, 219; coalition of Vishnuism with Islám, 219; Kabir's religious poetry, 345. *Local notices*—His followers, the Kabíranthis, iii. 313-315; his tomb at Maghar, ix. 139; his doctrines, x. 442, 443.



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- Kachwákas, tribe of Rájputs, important in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 123; Jaláun, vii. 97; Rájputána, xi. 409, 410.
- Kadaba, village and *táluk* in Mysore State, vii. 278.
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- Kadambas, dynasty which ruled in Shimoga, with its capital at Banavási, xii. 400.
- Kadána, State in Bombay, vii. 279.
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- Kadattanád, chiefship in Madras, vii. 279.
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- Kádirábád, town in the Deccan, vii. 281.
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- Kahmuván, lake in Punjab, vii. 294.
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- Kahúta, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 295.
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- Kākwāgiri, village in Assam, vii. 313.
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- Kalakād, town in Madras, vii. 322.
- Kālā-Kūsi, river in Bengal, vii. 322.
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- Kalamb, town in Berār, vii. 322.
- Kalānaur, town in Punjab, vii. 322.
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- Kaliānpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 325, 326.
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- Kālīnjar, town and ruined hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 331-337.
- Kālīnjērā, town in Rājputāna, vii. 337.
- Kālīpāni, sacred spring in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 337.
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- Kalladakúrichi, town in Madras, vii. 338.
- Kallakurchi, town and *taluk* in Madras, vii. 338.
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- Kámán, town in Rájputána, vii. 350, 351.
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- Kamásin, *tahsil* and village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 351.
- Kamatápur, historic city in N. Bengal, vii. 351.
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- Srírángapatnam, town in Mysore. *See* Seringapatam.
- Srí Ranga Ráya, *palegar* of Chengalpat and Chandragiri, granted site of Fort St. George to the East India Company (1639), iii. 382.
- Srírángavarapukot, town, *táluk*, and estate in Madras, xiii. 82.
- Srí-surjya-pahár, isolated hill in Assam, xiii. 82.
- Srívaikuntham, town in Madras, xiii. 82.
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- Srivillipatur, town and *táluk* in Madras, xiii. 82, 83.
- Sríwardhán, town in Janjirá State, Bombay, xiii. 83.
- Srughna, ruined town and capital. *See* Sugh.
- Srungavarapukota, town, *táluk*, and estate in Madras. *See* Srírángavarapukot.
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- Stephens, Thomas, the first authentic English traveller in India, and rector of the Jesuit College at Salsette (1579), article 'India,' vi. 363, 364.
- Stevenson, David, *Canal and River Engineering*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 23.
- Stevenson, General, stormed Gáwlgarh (1803), v. 43; occupied Jálna (1803), vii. 106.
- Stewart, *History of Bengal*, quoted, on Tándán, xiii. 179.
- Stewart, Gen. Sir D. M., visited Ghazni (1880), and fought action at Arzu, v. 73; relieved General Roberts at Kábul (Aug. 1880), vii. 274, 275; took Kandahár (1879), and marched on Kábul (1880), vii. 395.
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- Strachey, General Richard, calculation of the age of the Bengal delta, article 'India,' vi. 28; quoted, on the geology of the Himaláyas, v. 410.
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- Suketa, Anglicized form of Sáketa, one of the names of Ajodhya, xiii. 90.
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- Za-mi, river in Burma, xiii. 561.
- Zamindari* grant of the Twenty-four Parganá, article 'India,' vi. 383.
- Zamindárs*, or revenue land collectors under the Mughals, converted into a proprietary body by the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, article 'India,' vi. 439; 452.
- Zámkha. *See* Zumkhá.
- Zamorins, Hindu dynasty of Calicut, their struggles with the Portuguese, iii. 269; the last burnt himself on the approach of Haidar Ali (1766), iii. 270; made the Rájá of Cochin tributary, iv. 11, 12.
- Za-tha-byin, village in Burma, xiii. 561.
- Zemán Sháh, granted government of Dera Ismáíl Khán to Muhammad Khán, iv. 221; Lahore to Ranjít Singh (1799), viii. 406; and Sind to the Talpur Mírs (1783), xii. 513.
- Ze-ya-wa-dí, township in Burma, xiii. 561.
- Ziegenbalg, German missionary who established Lutheran mission at Tranquebar (1706), xiii. 185, 341.

- Zinc, found in Jodhpur, vii. 326; Rájputana, xi. 401; Udaipur, xiii. 401.
- Zírá, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 561.
- Zoffany, Portrait of Sir E. Impey by, in High Court, Calcutta, iii. 251; Last Supper by, in St. John's Church, Calcutta, iii. 252.
- Zoology and Botany of India, article 'India,' vi. chap. xxiv. pp. 652-664. The Gujarát or maneless lion, 652; tiger, 652; leopard, cheetah, 653, 654; wolf, fox, jackal, dog, 654; bear, 655; elephant and elephant-catching, 655, 656; rhinoceros, 656; wild hog, 656, 657; wild sheep and goats, 657; antelopes and deer, 657, 658; bison and buffalo, 658; birds of prey and game birds, 659; reptiles, 660, 661; insects, 662; Indian flora, 662-664. For local notices, *see* Animals above enumerated.
- Zoráwar Singh, general of Ghuláb Singh's Dogra troops, conquered Ládakh and Balti (1834-35), and was then annihilated in Rudokh, viii. 399.
- Zulfikar Khán, Aurungzeb's general, took Gingi (1698) after eight years' siege, i. 313, v. 83, 84; made Viceroy of the Deccan and murdered (1713), v. 257; sacked Saint Thomé (1698), ix. 104; seized the Dutch factory at Masulipatam (1689), ix. 354.
- Zumkhá, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 562.

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